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62.23

1942

List of vegetables, etc.

Vegetables for Victory



Flowers for Morale



We're going to win this war with our chins up. Good food for our bodies and fine flowers for our spirits are as vital as anything can be to an Early Victory. Here is some of the plant material you may obtain at our Nurseries.

For Your VEGETABLE GARDEN

*Raise your own food
It will help defeat
the Axis*

CABBAGE—Early and Late
CELERY—Blanching and Root
EGG PLANT— Black Beauty
ONION SETS
PEPPER—Bullnose, Sweet
TOMATO—All of the most Popular Varieties

Above plants ready to set out April through May.

Also full assortment of BURPEES & FERRY MORSE Vegetable and Flower Seeds and MANDEVILLE KING Flower Seeds.

For a real crop of Garden Peas and Flowering Sweet Peas, sow the seed as early in March as possible.

HOME FRUITS

Easy to grow and highly productive

APPLE TREES—Early, Midseason and Late	CHERRY TREES—Early and Late
PEACH TREES	
PEAR TREES	
PLUM TREES	
WALNUT TREES	
CHESNUT TREES	
RASPBERRY—Red and Black	
BLACKBERRY	ASPARAGUS
CURRANTS	RHUBARB
GOOSEBERRIES	
STRAWBERRIES	
GRAPE VINES	
BOYSENBERRIES	

SHADE TREES

All sizes from seedling stage up

BIRCH

CHESTNUT

FLOWERING CRAB

ELMS—American and Chinese

LOCUST

OAK

LINDEN

REDBUD

MAPLE

SYCAMORE

MOUNTAIN ASH

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW

Glorious Early Flowering

PINK MAGNOLIA

hardy in this climate

ORNAMENTAL and FLOWERING

SHRUBS

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON

ALMOND, Flowering

AMELANCHIER, Juneberry

BERBERRY

FLOWERING QUINCE (Burning Bush)

CRANBERRY

FORSYTHIA

HYDRANGEA—Early and Late

HONEYSUCKLE—Pink and White

LILACS—Persian and French

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Rose Tree of China

PRIVET—For Hedges

PUSSY WILLOW—French, Large Catkins

SPIREA, BRIDAL WREATH

and other choice varieties

SNOWBALL—Old Fashioned

WEIGELA—Pink and Red

EVERGREENS

Choice kinds in various sizes
SPRUCE
JUNIPERS
PFITZERS, SPREADING
UPRIGHT JUNIPERS
PINES
TAXUS, YEWS

HARDY AZALEA and RHODODENDRONS

ORNAMENTAL, HARDY
VINES

BOSTON IVY
BITTERSWEET
CLEMATIS—Purple, Red, Pink and White
HONEYSUCKLE
CHINESE LACE VINE
WISTERIA

ROSES—Bush and Climbing

Choice assortment of the most popular varieties. Some Potted.

PERENNIALS

Our usual choice assortment embracing the newer varieties.

LILY, DAHLIA and GLADIOLUS BULBS

GRASS SEED

None better, Highest Germinating and Purity test. BLUE GRASS, RED TOP and CLOVER, separate or mixed. Over thirty years of experience has proven the finest grasses for lawn turf.

Use WARD-OFF

Chases Rabbits and Rodents

Non Poisonous :: Non Injurious

WARD-OFF Chases rabbits and rodents from trees, shrubs and plants. For best results rub WARD-OFF onto trunks of trees and stems of shrubs covering practically the entire surface from the ground up about 24 inches. Apply directly from the container without removing, cutting the container down as substance is used. One thorough application is sufficient for one season.

IMPORTANT—Should snow drift about trees or shrubs above the 24 inches suggested, WARD-OFF should then be applied above that level as well. Take special precaution with pear trees as rabbits seem especially fond of them.

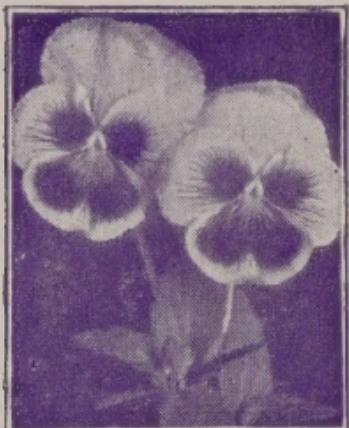
WARD-OFF is very effective in protecting all kinds of garden plants, both annual and perennial, including vegetable plants from the ravages of rabbits. Chrysanthemums, Shasta Daisies, Carnations, Pinks and Pansies are some of their favorites. Apply a liberal coating of WARD-OFF to small bamboo canes or similar sticks about one foot long. Stick these into the ground about 4 or 5 inches perpendicularly close to and around the plants. Rabbits will invariably avoid further assaults.

WARD-OFF has been used in our nurseries for many years with never failing results whenever properly applied. It is a compound of several perfectly harmless ingredients containing elements which create an obnoxious odor to rabbits. (It is not a paint.)

Recent research has resulted in the present form of small cakes similar in consistency to soap with adhesive qualities for lasting results and for convenience of application. It will positively not harm trees and shrubs nor animal and human life. It eliminates the need for other forms of protection such as wire mesh, veneer, paper etc., which are usually unsightly and require more time and effort to place.

FOR SAFE, ECONOMICAL AND SURE PROTECTION USE WARD-OFF.

PAUL PFUND
HORTICULTURAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS
2774 Lake Street ELMHURST, ILLINOIS



Pansy Profusion

BY

Paul Pfund

Nowhere in Flowerdom has our Creator lavished more translucent beauty than has been compacted as it were, in the Viola or Pansy family. What a vivid array of blending colors and what captivating expressions their faces do portray. As we look away from this world of men and things even for a brief moment to glance into their countenances do we not behold a witness that there is a harmony and orderliness beyond and above that which man has yet attained and which guides the destinies of the human race?

It is interesting to reflect that pansies as we now have them, large flowered, some with ruffled petals and many hued are in reality an outgrowth of the original small flowered violas. The present Super Swiss Giants originating in the Alps of Switzerland from whence come the world's finest pansies. They represent many years of painstaking effort.

Contrary to a theory somewhat widely accepted that pansies will bloom only in spring and early summer, they may actually be had in bloom through the entire summer and early fall season. Proper soil, location, culture and plants of superior quality give such desirable results.

CULTURE: As pansies are among the most deeply rooted plants considering the proportion of top growth, they prefer deep working of the soil. A depth of about 12 inches is not too much as they revel in anchoring their roots in the comparatively cool moisture at that depth. Removing the spent flowers weekly is highly conducive to constant bloom. In the case of rank top growth it can be advantageously removed about September 1st by clipping the plants 2 or 3 inches above the ground. New growth from the base will be present or will soon appear. This treatment often causes the plant to have a new lease on life.

FERTILIZER: As a feeding element most of the organic fertilizers are suitable in the proportion of about one fourth pound to the square foot of area. Nothing surpasses the liberal use of decayed cow manure. Whatever may be used is best worked into the top six inches of soil. Applications of commercial fertilizers once or twice during the growing season is usually beneficial using an approximate proportion of 5-8-10. Be careful not to scatter upon the leaves or bloom. Sufficient moisture at all times is very essential. Pansies are very fond of hardwood leaf mould. This can be used as a mulch or worked into the soil anytime with fine results.

LOCATION: If at all possible pansies should be planted in the open, away from walls and fences, especially from southern exposures. To the north or east of a garden wall is a fine location. If they are to receive sun only part of the day, morning sun is preferable.

PLANTING TIME: We have found that fall planting is far superior to spring planting wherever possible. In our (Chicago) region the months of September and fore part of October are excellent. Under favorable weather conditions planting can be advantageously done throughout November. Be sure to have the soil nice and loose and open the holes deep and wide enough to receive the roots full length straight downward rather than

spreading them sidewise in a shallow hole. For fall planting in latitude 38° and northward in the central states we recommend setting the plants deep enough to provide a one to one and one-half inch saucer shaped depression around each plant. Pansies have a tendency to work up during the winter, partly because of frost heaving and you will find if you observe the foregoing that your plants will be practically on the level with the surrounding soil by spring. This method of planting usually prevents the plants from being heaved up by frost. We recommend spacing them 6 inches or more apart.

WINTER PROTECTION: Nothing in our experience has surpassed the use of evergreen boughs. In the absence of such material course light straw may be used. Covering should be done as soon as the ground becomes frozen and enough covering should be used to shut out most, if not all light and yet admit air. The covering should be removed gradually. In our region we usually do our first uncovering about April first and the balance April fifteenth. Wheather conditions of course vary.

PAUL PFUND

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STOCKS
SNAP DRAGON
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DAHLIA
MARIGOLD
NIEREMBERGIA
NICOTIANA
NEMESIA

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Double Flowering
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FAMOUS SUPER SWISS

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PANSIES

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